FORTITUDINE

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VOLUME V FALL 1975 NUMBER 2



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FORTITUDINE

Motto of the United States Marine Corps in the 1812 era.

Volume V Fall 1975 Number 2

This quarterly newsletter of the Marine Corps historical program is published for the Corps and for friends of Marine Corps history by the History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HD), Washington, D.C. 20380 in accordance with Department of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations NAVEXOS P-35.

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THE COVER

Contrary to rumor that these represent new uniforms for the Corps, now that BGen Simmons, Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, is President of the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, these three views of World War I Marine officers appear in a 1917 book Army and Navy Information: Uniforms, Organization, Arms and Equipment of the Warring Powers. *BGen Simmons has more to say about the subject on "The Director's Page."*

Director's Page



Col Carl K. Mahakian, USMCR, of Los Angeles, one of our most dedicated friends of Marine Corps history, recently called our attention to a little book, *Army and Navy Information: Uniforms, Organization, Arms and Equipment of the Warring Powers.* It was written in 1917 by Maj DeWitt Clinton Falls of the New York National Guard, and published by E. P. Dutton & Company. We happened to have a copy in our Reference Library and the content on the U.S. Marine Corps as it was on the eve of World War I is so interesting and well done, that we decided to pass it on to the readers of *Fortitudine.*

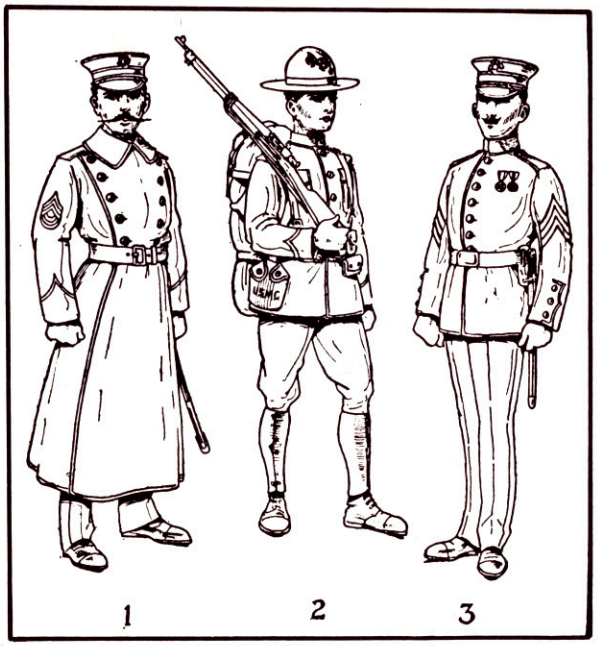
The book is illustrated with six color plates and thirty line cuts by the author. Two of the line cuts delineate Marines. The one showing Marine officers is this quarter's cover for *Fortitudine.* The key to the numbers under the figures is: 1. Special Full Dress, 2. Undress, and 3. Field Service. The three figures in the enlisted plate are: 1. Overcoat, 2. Field Service, and 3. Dress.

Maj Falls had this to say about Marine Corps "Uniforms and Equipment":

> Officers are required to purchase their own uniforms and equipments and keep themselves supplied with the required articles at all times.
>
> Enlisted Men receive on joining a clothing and equipment issue and a uniform allowance in the same manner as prescribed for the dismounted troops of the Army, omitting the breast cord and adding an additional white body belt. White uniforms, also, are a part of the regular issue and not issued only to troops going to tropical climates. Uniforms will be worn by officers and men at all times on board ship or within the confines of a naval station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when going ashore, or leaving station limits, and enlisted men, by special permission, when leaving on an authorized furlough. In time of war uniforms are worn at all times.
>
> The organization of the *Naval Militia* in some States includes marines. They wear the prescribed uniforms of the Regular Corps. The wearing of insignia of rank—chevrons, devices, medals, ribbons, aiguilettes, are as prescribed for the army.
>
> Officers of the *Marine Reserve Corps* are required to have the undress service and white uniforms and equipments only. They do not wear uniforms, except on special occasions, unless ordered into the Federal Service, when they conform to the Marine Regulations.

He was equally clear and succinct on the "Organization" of the Marine Corps:

> The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service, and though under the direction of the Navy Department, may be detailed by order of the President for service with the Army. The duties assigned to the Marine Corps are to garrison the Navy Yards and Naval Stations and the defense erected for their protection. To furnish to all battleships and cruisers and other vessels, when necessary, a detachment for guard duty and also to assist in the handling of the ships' guns. A mobile force is also always held in readiness at the Marine Barracks as the first line for foreign service when the occasion may arise. The Corps is organized as prescribed for Infantry and Artillery (serving dismounted) in the Army Regulations. Officers and men wear the same designating rank as the army with some slight exceptions, and are armed with the service pistol and rifle.
>
> The corps is commanded by a Major-General and the Administrative Departments are as follows:
>
> **Adjutant and Inspector's Department**
>
> Keeps all records and has charge of correspondence, the issuing of orders, notices and bulletins and official literature. Exercises general supervision over all matters of efficiency, conduct and discipline, condition of uniforms, equipment, supplies and expenditure of public money. In



charge of an Adjutant and Inspector General.

Quartermaster's Department

In charge of all matters of supply and transportation.

In charge of Quartermaster-General.

Pay Department

In charge of the distribution of funds and payment of troops.

In charge of a Paymaster General.

Maj Falls had the following to say on Marine Corps "Strength" and "Service":

The strength of the Marine Corps on January 1, 1917, was

15,627 officers and men.

On May 8, 1917, the President was authorized to increase this number to full war strength of

30,000 officers and men.

Officers: Officers are appointed from midshipmen of the Naval Academy who may select this branch of the service on graduation, or by the President from worthy non-commissioned officers or directly from civil life. Appointees must be between the ages of 21 and 25 years and are required to pass a physical and mental examination before they can be commissioned. Officers are retired and resign as prescribed for officers of the Navy.

Enlisted Men: The term of enlistment is 4 years. Applicants can be between the ages of 18 and 35 years and must pass a certain physical and mental examination. A minor must have the consent of a parent or guardian. Enlisted men are discharged and retired as prescribed for the enlisted men of the Navy.

EDWIN H. SIMMONS

Pay Scale

(1917)

Officers and men are paid monthly

Major-General	$666.60
Brigadier-General	500.00
Colonel	333.33
Lieutenant-Colonel	291.67
Major	250.00
Captain	200.00
1st Lieutenant	166.67
2d Lieutenant	141.67
Band Leader	75.00
Musician, 1st class	60.00
Musician, 2d class	50.00
Sergeants, 1st Sergeants	45.00
Sergeant's Major Quartermaster	45.00
Drum Majors, Gunnery Sergeants	45.00
Sergeant	30.00
Corporal	21.00
Private, Drummer, Trumpeter	16.00

There shall be allowed and paid each officer below the rank of Brigadier General 10% additional of his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service. The total amount of such increase shall in no case exceed 40%. This is known as Longevity Pay.

While on service outside the Continental limits of the United States, officers receive 10% additional pay while so serving.

Enlisted Men: On reenlisting, an enlisted man receives $4.00 a month additional for each reenlistment up to and including his 7th.

Extra allowances are also made as follows.

Holders of good conduct medals $.75 a month and an additional $.75 a month for each additional bar.

For efficiency in marksmanship, monthly

Marksman	$2.00
Sharpshooters	$3.00
Expert Riflemen	$5.00

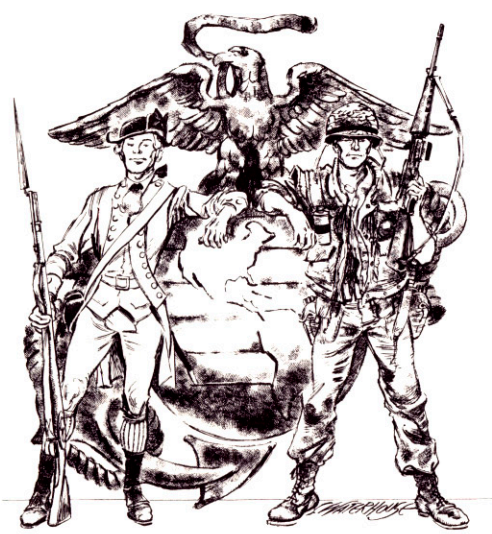
The same increase in pay for the war as applicable to the Army and Navy also applies to the Marine Corps.

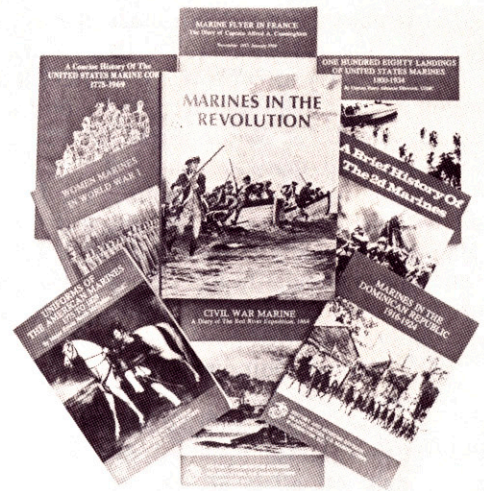
From Army and Navy Information
by Maj DeWitt Clinton Falls, NGNY

Celebrating the Birthday

All over the world, literally, the History and Museums Division helped make the celebration of the Marine Corps' Bicentennial a memorable one. November issues of the *Marine Corps Gazette* and *Leatherneck* drew heavily upon histories and art work supplied by the division, both specifically for this year's occasion and in the past. Most post and station newspapers, district newsletters, and other media aimed at Marines had feature articles or sections on Marine Corps history. While much of the material published was furnished by the Division of Information, its ultimate source was, in most cases, the History and Museums Division.

Maj Charles Waterhouse, our artist in residence, was by far the most popular contributor judging from the multitude of reproductions of his Revolutionary War paintings and sketches which appeared, sometimes without attribution but nevertheless easily recognizable. The painting shown here was done especially for the Bicentennial. It depicts Continental and modern Marines leaning on an oversize Eagle, Globe, and Anchor. It appeared in at least 200 publications, ranging from the editorial page of *Navy Times* to the cover of the January 1976, *Leatherneck*. Numerous metropolitan daily newspapers featured the sketch, some supplementing it with one of the Waterhouse Continental Marine paintings. *The New York Times* reproduced the Waterhouse *Landing at New Providence* painting while the *New York Daily News* ran the *Landing at Tarawa* work Waterhouse has just completed for the USS *Tarawa* (LHA 1).





Articles authored by division members included BGen Simmons' in *Seapower,* "Marines in Green, A New Country, A New Corps," and in *The Retired Officer* magazine, "The Marine Corps' First 200 Years"; Col Nihart's "U. S. Marine Corps, 1975," in *Air Force;* and LtCol Lane Roger's "The Marine Corps and the Naval Academy," in *Shipmate,* the academy's alumni magazine.

Among the many excellent feature sections developed by Marine publications, the 16-page supplement of the *Camp Lejeune Globe* was particularly effective with half its coverage dealing with the Corps' history. A highly complimentary review of *Marines In The Revolution* by MGySgt Matt Matheson was not the least of its highlights. His review featured a montage of division publications shown here.

BIRTHDAY CLARIFICATION

A regular fan of Fortitudine, *who signs himself "Careful Reader" but has been known to answer to Col Robert D. Heinl, Jr., USMC (Retired), has submitted a clarification to last issue's history of the Marine Corps Birthday celebrations. The article dated the first Headquarters, USMC celebration as 1951 but he writes that there was a pageant in 1948 and "I can well remember shaking it together including the extensive musical backup and staging with the Band." Credit still rested with the Historical Division, Col Heinl's assignment at the time.*

Military Music Debuts

The Museums Branch sponsored an open house on 6 November 1975, to introduce the Military Music Collection to the public. The date chosen was the 121st birthday of America's "March King," John Philip Sousa, who was, from 1880 until 1892, Leader of the U. S. Marine Band. It was under Sousa's leadership that the band really came into its own as the nation's finest military band with a distinctly American character. It was also through the Marine Band that Mr. Sousa gained the national recognition and popularity that helped to launch his illustrious musical career as a civilian bandmaster. Consequently, the Marine Corps and the name Sousa are historically intertwined when the subject of military music is being discussed.

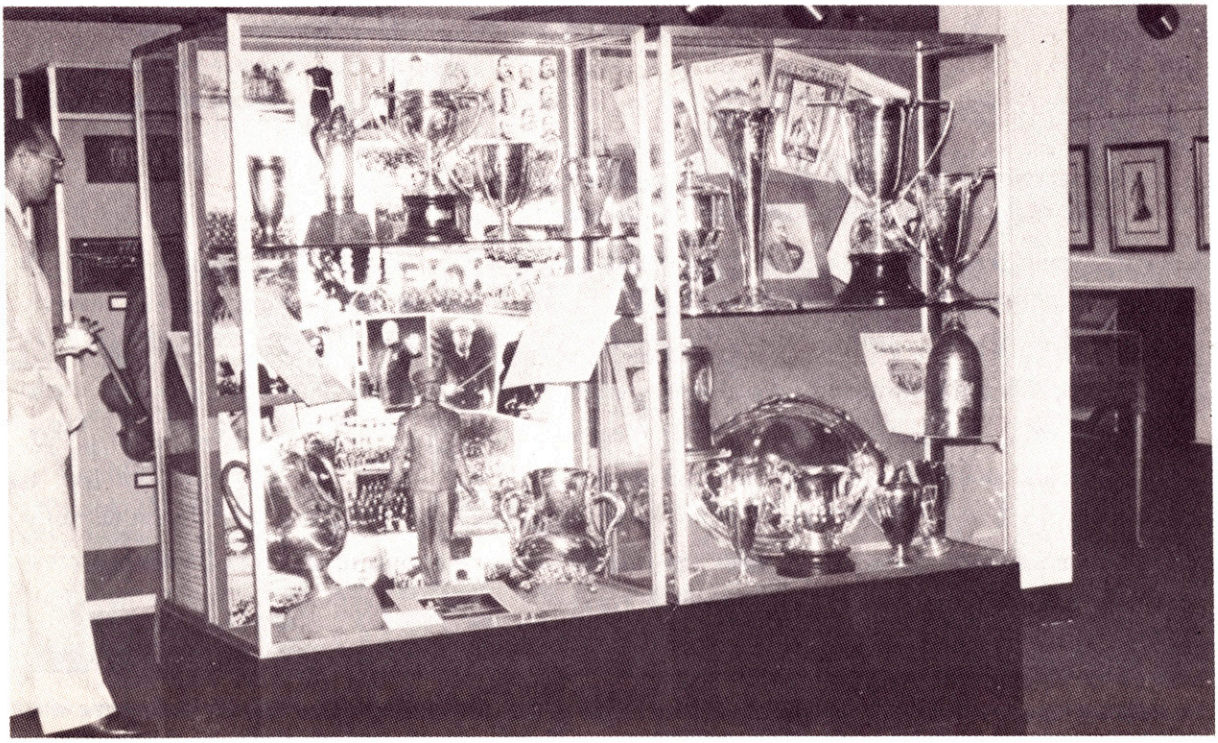
The opening of the Military Music Collection proved to be an enjoyable and informative evening. Approximately 60 aficionados of military music came to the event including the Director of the Marine Band and his staff, members of all the major service bands in Washington, and several distinguished military and civilian guests. Among the dignitaries in attendance were the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable J. William Middendorf, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Wilson.

The program for the evening included silent motion picture footage of Sousa directing the Great Lakes Naval Training Center Band in a World War I Liberty Loan Drive; a discussion of the proposed Historical Center, the Museums Branch, and the Military Music Collection by the director and his staff; and a dynamic recounting of Sousa's first days as a civilian bandmaster by LtCol William F. Santelmann, USMC (Ret.) who was director of the Marine Band from 1940 until 1955. Col Santelmann provided some interesting insights into Sousa's "new venture" and was so eloquent in his delivery that the audience could vividly sense the mood of those early days in 1893.

The Military Music Collection is a conglomerate of nine separate sub-collections which were donated by individuals, universities, and corporations. Many early editions of music are among the items held. These musical selections provide an excellent per-

John Philip Sousa is the obvious topic of conversation between two of the Navy Department's leading band lovers during the Sousa Open House: Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf and LtCol William F. Santelmann, Marine Band Director 1940-1955.





Gleaming array of trophies in one museum case represent only a fraction of those awarded Sousa during his band career.

spective on the development and exploitation of military band music in the United States. The evolution of band instruments and uniforms is illustrated in the growing number of photographic materials associated with the collection; and a quantity of three-dimensional artifacts have been donated including medals, trophies, Sousa's personal batons, musical instruments, and many other items that have historical significance in the field of martial music. A good example of this would be the Sousa Band Press and Program Books, an invaluable documentation of early twentieth century America which traces the entire career of "Sousa and his Band."

The bulk of the material held in the collection was donated by John Philip Sousa, Inc., a corporation of Sousa family members and Stetson University. John Philip Sousa, Inc. donated nearly all of the artifacts which played a role in the life of Sousa. In addition to these items, a recent "find" of materials made available to the museum includes some of Sousa's uniforms, personal papers, family photographs, and other memorabilia. Stetson University provided most of the sheet music in the form of the Victor Grabel/John Philip Sousa Music Library which was used by Sousa in his first civilian band of 1893. This music was lost by Sousa in a lawsuit with his first manager's widow but bought back by him in 1924. Before it came to rest in the Military Music Collection, the music had passed through the hands of Victor Grabel and Stetson University, and narrowly missed destruction in an incinerator.

The other individual collections held by the museum are listed as follows:

- The Military Music Photograph Collection, compiled by the members of the museum staff and the Marine Band.
- The Sousa Band encore books, donated by Charles Hyde Walker.
- The Rudolph Becker Collection of a former Sousa band member, donated by Miss Elsa Becker.
- The Collection of Marine Band Historical Events, compiled by members of the museum staff and the Marine Band.
- The John J. Heney, Sr. Collection, donated by his heirs.
- The memorabilia of Walter F. Smith (Second leader of the Marine Band from 1899-1921), donated by Mrs. Smith.

Plans for the future development and expansion of the collection include establishing loan agreements with other institutions, publishing a catalog of materials, creating a tape and disc collection, and organizing a vigorous acquisition program.

Head Quarters of the Marine Corps,

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 6th, 1848.

To the

Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of the Corps of Marines, and others interested.

It is considered incumbent on the officers of the U. S. Marine Corps to have a faithful and impartial history written of the services of that portion of the corps which has been on active duty with the Army and Navy during the existing war with Mexico. Justice alone to the corps, particularly to that part of it engaged in this arduous service, would require a record of this nature. It is therefore requested that each member of it will contribute, without delay, such notes and documents as may in his opinion tend in the least to its promotion, addressing the same to Brigadier General Henderson, commandant of the corps: provided that such notes or documents be not incompatible with existing regulations upon the subject of officers corresponding while on service with the Army or Navy.

By order of the Brevet Brigadier General Commandant:

After-action reports are nothing new to the Marine Corps as this 1848 order attests. This is the directive which resulted in Zeilin's report of his operations in California.

After Action Report ca. 1848

The story of Marine operations in California, 1846-47, is recounted by a future Commandant of the Marine Corps in a report that has been located in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.

A five-page hand written manuscript, the report is that of Capt and Brevet-Maj Jacob Zeilin, USMC, commander of several operations in the conquest of California and later the Seventh CMC, 1864-76. In it he describes his participation in the landing at Monterey on 15 July 1946 and subsequent actions at Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Los Angeles. After the ouster of the Americans from Los Angeles in October 1846, he tells of returning to San Pedro and then San Diego preparatory to the campaign to retake Los Angeles. Before this movement, however, he commanded the Marines who joined with sailors to relieve BGen Stephen Kearny at the Battle of San Pasqual (noted in his report as "at San Bernardo, 30 miles from San Diego").



Jacob Zeilin

The campaign toward Los Angeles began on 29 December 1846 and Zeilin describes the Battles of San Gabriel and of the Mesa, near Los Angeles. He ends his report with the occupation of Guaymas and Mazatlan, Mexico. One portion was lined out, as is done in the copy reproduced here, both in the photo facsimile of the last page of the report and the typeset version.

The little-known report was obtained by Charles R. Smith while he was researching for *Marines in the Revolution* (see page 5). He noted

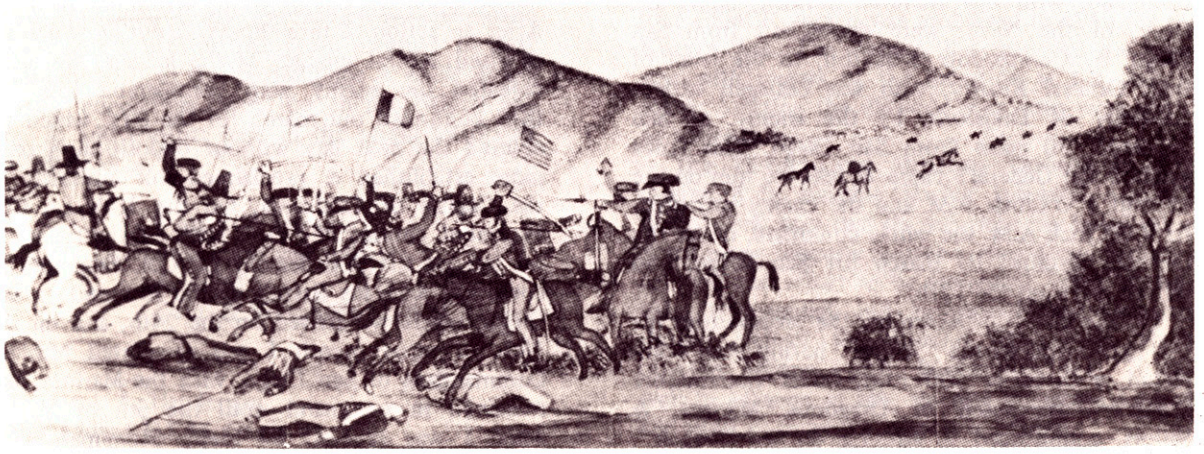
it and 59 other items of Marine Corps interest in the Naval Manuscript Collection calendar at the library and the division has now acquired copies of all 60. The Zeilin report follows.

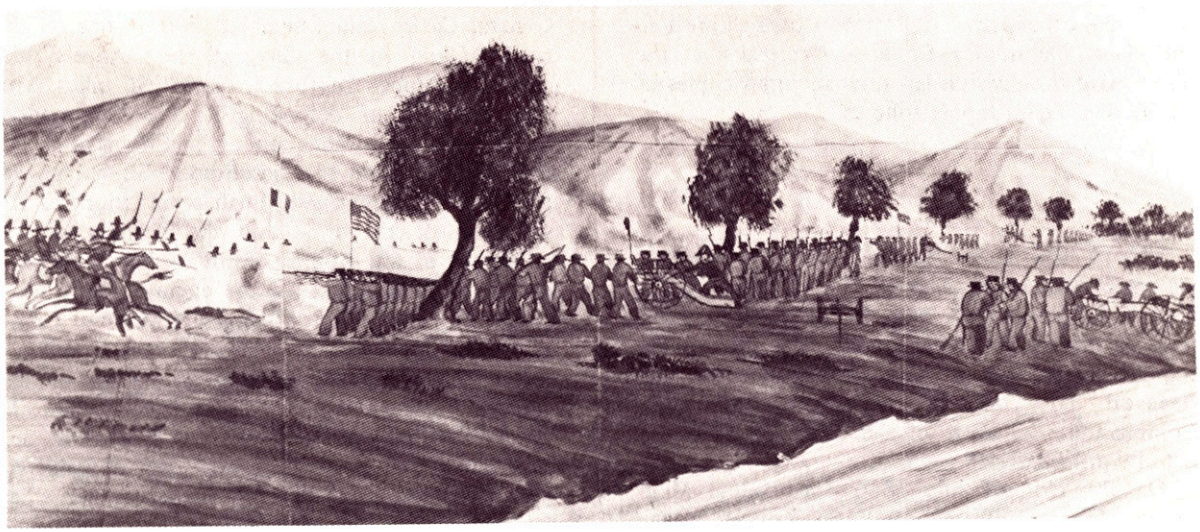
Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the following statement of the Services of that portion of the Marine Corps which I had the pleasure to Serve with during the War with Mexico, according to the request contained in your communication addressed to the "Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps of Marines," dated April 6th 1848.

On the 15th of July 1846, I landed at Monterey, Upper California, with the Guard of the U.S. Frigate Congress, to assist in the defence of that place, where we found Captain Marston and Lieut Maddox, of Marines, stationed with the Guards of the Frigate Savannah & Sloop Cyane. We remained here until the end of the month, when we embarked on board the Congress, Sailed for and arrived at Santa Barbara on the 3rd of August. The next day the Marines with a small company of Riflemen, composed of Seamen, were disembarked, took possession of the town in the name of the U.S. and hoisted our Flag over it. Leaving the Rifle Company the duty of defending the place, we sailed the same day for San Pedro, and arrived there on the 6th. The Marines were immediately landed and took possession of this place also. Here we received information that General Castro had assembled 500 troops on the road leading to the City of the "Angels" the capital of Upper California, distant 30 miles, with the intention of defending it. The Commodore determined to advance upon the City give Castro battle, and decide the question of Supremacy by the Sword. Having made Such preparations as the shortness of the time and the Scarcity of our munitions of war would permit, we left San Pedro, on the 11th in Search of the enemy, with a force about 300, consisting of Seamen & Marines. Castro retreated, however, as we approached and we entered, without opposition, the City of the "Angels", on the 13th of August 1846, and elevated our Flag in the capital of California, and established the authority of the U.S. therein. We remained here until the 3rd of September when we returned to San Pedro, and embarked again on board the "Congress", leaving Capt Gillespie, of Marines, a Company of the Californian Battalion, the honor of defending the city. From San Pedro we sailed for San Francisco. Shortly after our arrival at the that place, we received information that Capt Gillespie who had been charged with the defence of the City of the Angels, was closely besieged by the enemy with an overwhelming force. On receiving this news the Commodore instantly put to sea with the Congress, and proceeded to San Pedro for the purpose of relieving Capt G. and his companions. But on reaching that Port on the 25th of Ocotber, we found that Capt G. had surrendered the city in the enemy & was then on board the Frigate Savannah, laying in that harbour, with his command, & the enemy had

Battle of San Pasqual, 1846, was near-defeat for BGen Stephen Kearny's outnumbered troops until landing party of Marines and sailors arrived from San Diego to reinforce them. This sketch was made by Gunner William H. Myers, assigned to the sloop Dale, *contemporary with the action. It is one of a series,* Naval Sketches of the War in California, *now in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.*





Beginning of end for the Mexican control of California was signalled by their defeat at Battle of San Gabriel, near Los Angeles, 8 January 1847. When the Mexicans regrouped on a nearby mesa, but were unable to repulse advancing Americans, they dispersed and the war was over in California. This sketch was made by Gunner Myers at the time; it is part of the collection in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library.

possession of San Pedro itself. A detachment of Seamen & Marines were then landed, by order of the Commodore, & the place was retaken in a few minutes, the Marines being the first to spring on the shore & gain the summit of the hill occupied by the enemy, who fled as the Marines advanced. Our Flag was again hoisted over San Pedro. Not being able at this place to make the necessary preparations for another expedition to the City of the "Angels". We proceeded to San Diego, in the Congress, where we arrived in a few days, garrisoned the place with a party of Seamen & Marines, and immediately commenced making arrangements for an expedition to the City of the "Angels". On the 9th of December 1846, at 10 P.M. a detachment of 90 Marines, under my command, with one hundred Seamen, under Lt. Gray, of the Navy, were dispatched from San Diego, by Commodore Stockton, to the relief of Brig. General Kearny, who was besieged with a company of Dragoons, by the enemy, at San Bernardo, 30 miles from San Diego. This force reached the General's camp & relieved him on the 11th at 2 O'Clock A.M. and the enemy retreated. At 9 O'Clock A.M. the whole command, under the General, resumed its march for San Diego, and arrived there on the 12th.

On the 29th of December, the preparations for the expedition to the "Angels" having been completed, a force of 600 men, under Commodore Stockton, composed of Dragoons, Marines, & Sailors, commenced to advance on the "Angels". After a tedious & laborious march of ten days, we arrived on the left bank of the River San Gabriel, and found the Californian Army, 650 strong, all mounted, on the opposite side, ready for battle. We immediately prepared for action, & commenced to cross the River, which we accomplished under a heavy fire of Artillery, and after an action of one hour & a half, defeated the enemy & encamped on the field of battle. I was sent during the night, with a company of Marines, to make a reconnoisance of the enemy, and returning at 7 A.M., the Command resumed its march for the "Angels", at 8 A.M. Having advanced about Six miles we again found the enemy in our front in order of battle, on the plains of the "Mesa". Our dispositions being made for the combat, we advanced upon the enemy & the action commenced. After an action of three hours, & during which we repulsed several charges of the lancers, we again defeated the enemy with considerable loss. We then continued our march for the city, which we entered the next day without opposition & once more established & proclaimed our authority in the Capital of California. On the 13th Lt. Col. Freemont entered the city, with his battalion, & we left on the 20th leaving Lt. Col. Freemont in command with his Battalion, and returned to San Diego, where we arrived on the 24th, and on the 28th of same month I was appointed Military Commandant of San Diego, with the Marines, and remained in command until the 6th of March, when I was relieved by Lieut. Stoneman, U.S.

Army, with a detachment of the 1st Regiment of the U.S. Dragoons. We sailed from San Diego, in the Congress, on the 27th, and after touching at Monterey and San Francisco, we left the former place on 6 September 1847, for Mexico, and arrived at Guaymas the 16th of October, with the Sloop of War Portsmouth. The 20th the Ships, being in position, the town was bombarded, the enemy 600 strong, evacuated the city & took up a position about 3 miles from it. The same day I disembarked with the Marines of the Congress and Portsmouth & one field piece manned by Seamen, accompanied by Lt. H.B. Watson, of Marines, and took command of the place, & hoisted our flag. The enemy marched upon the town the night after our landing, to retake it, but finding we were all ready for them, they retired without making the attempt. On the 23rd we put to sea, the Portsmouth, remaining in command of Guaymas. Arrived off St. Joseph's on the 30th where we joined the U.S. Ships Independance & Cyane. Lieut. Heywood, of the Navy, was placed in command of St. Joseph's with a party of thirty Marines, which command he retained to the end of the war. Lt. Heywood, with his little party, defended the town, on two different occasions, for Eight or ten days, against a force of 300 Californians. The Independence, Congress & Cyane, sailed from St. Joseph's on the 8th of October for Masatlan, where we arrived on the 10th, and landed the next day with a force of 700 Seamen & Marines, & took possession of the town, which we held until the 17th of June 1848, when we surrendered it to the Mexican authority, having received officially the news of peace between the U.S. and Mexico. During the period we were stationed in Masatlan, the command had several skirmishes with the enemy, in which we always defeated them.

In conclusion, I would remark, that I had the honor to command the Marines in person, on every occasion referred to, except St. Joseph's, ~~and the skirmishes that occurred in the vicinity of Mazatlan, (when I was too unwell to accompany them)~~ and it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to their steady discipline & noble daring in their encounters with the enemy, which will serve to add another page in the bright history of our little Corps.

I am with respect
your most obdt. Servt
J. Zeilin
Capt. & Brvt. Major U.S.M. Corps.

Brig. Genl. A. Henderson
Commandant U.S.M. Corps

Support Given Associations

Last year, in time for the summer's annual reunions, the Historical Branch prepared a brief history of the 1st Marine Division and its regiments and republished a 1945 history of the 4th Marine Division in World War II, both primarily for the benefit of veterans and members of those organizations. Demand for these publications continues to be brisk.

This year the 3d Marine Division Association asked that the Historical Branch prepare a history of its major units for distribution at its reunion in July at Little Rock, Arkansas. The resulting booklet, *The 3d Marine Division and Its Regiments*, covered the division's present-day regiments, the 3d, 4th, 9th, and 12th Marines. Veterans of the World War II 21st Marines and the Vietnam-era 26th Marines, deactivated regiments once part of the 3d Division, were quick to note the absence of accounts of their units. These are now being prepared and a new publication covering all six regiments will soon be available.

Also made available to the 3d Marine Division Association was a video tape program on the battle for Iwo Jima which had been prepared this year by KPOC, Houston, Texas. The tape, which relied heavily on Marine Corps still and motion picture footage obtained through the History and Museums Division, was shown on local TV in Little Rock. It had also been seen earlier by 4th Marine Division veterans at their reunion in Louisville, Kentucky in June.

The Detroit Marine Reserves are organizing a reunion of members of the 17th Infantry Battalion, USMCR, which was mobilized in 1950 for the Korean War. The division has provided the sponsors with rosters of the battalion at the time to aid in locating the 490-odd men who were called to active duty.

The History and Museums Division is most interested in assisting Marine veterans' organizations in any way that its resources can be of value. Since many requests require a considerable amount of time and effort to be expended, adequate lead time is essential and authorized representatives should contact the division (Code HD, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380) well in advance of any meeting or occasion where historical or museum support is desired.

Panorama

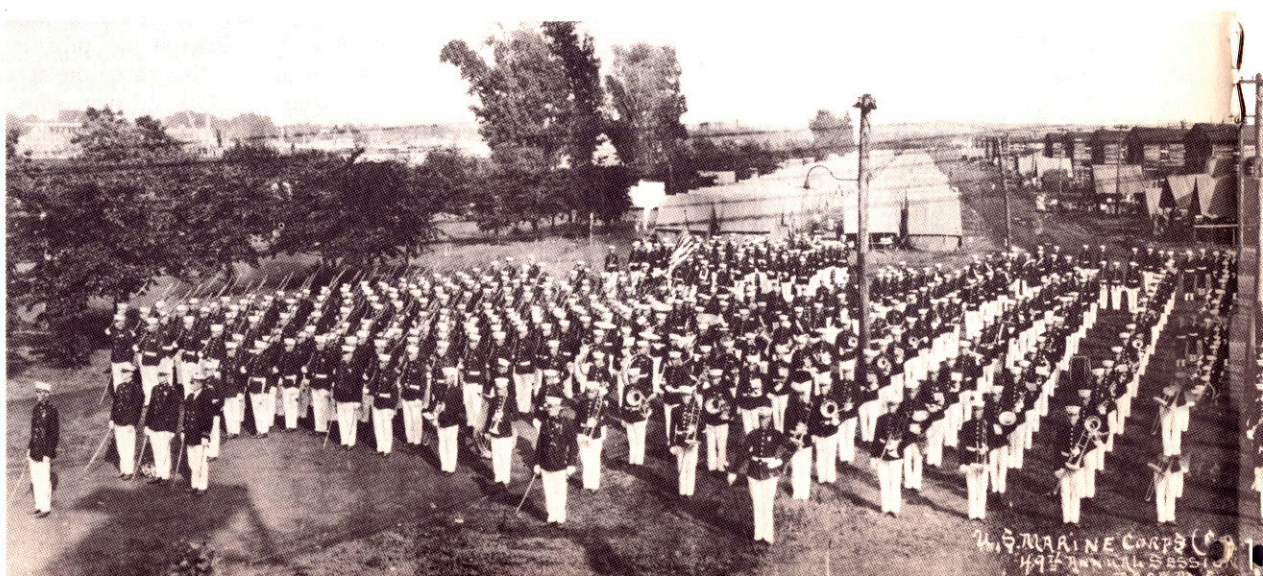
Examples of a once common photographic technique have come to the History and Museums Division recently, each of them providing views of little known pages of Marine Corps history.

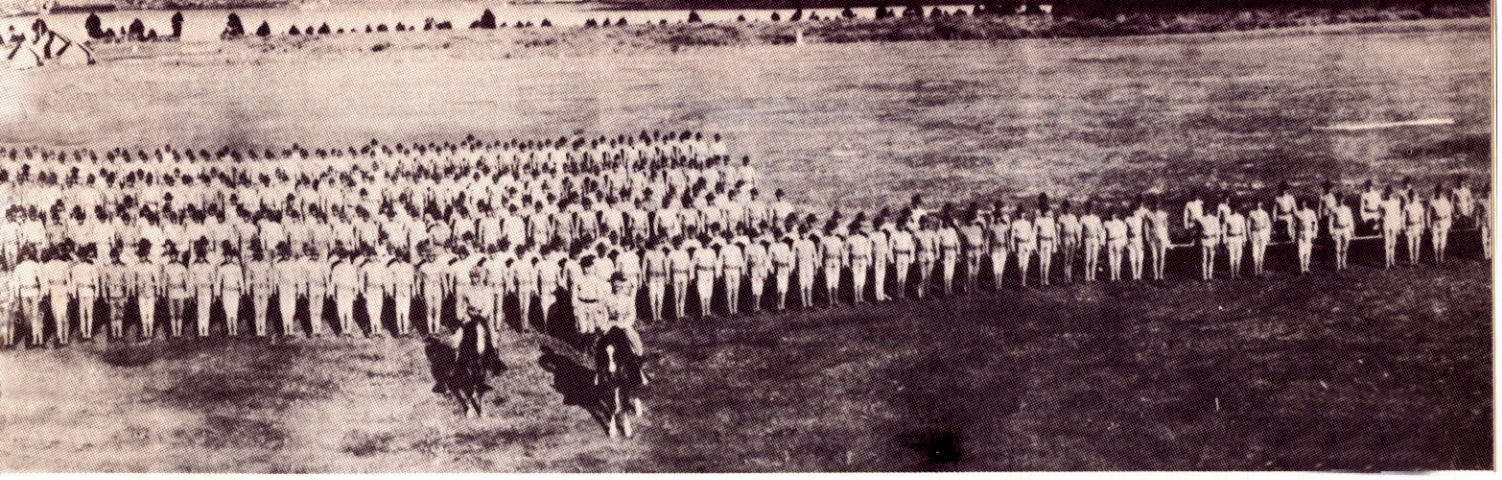
Apparently the photographs shown here were made with portrait cameras that operated by rotating either the camera or the lens on a half circle, giving a finished product that could be a half a foot high but several feet wide. The technique was used in photographing large groups or camp scenes, as demonstrated here, and was known by several names, including circuit or panorama photography.

These views came from different sources. The camp scene above was located by Maj Charles C. Krulak, USMC, commanding officer of the Marine Detachment, Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., and was submitted as part of the station's nomination of Camp Howard to the National Register of Historic Places. The camp was an advanced expeditionary outpost for the 4th Marines, located in 1914-1916 at what later became the airfield at North Island.

With the 4th Marines in formation in the foreground, apparent in the photograph are the tents of the camp at the left and rear and Col Joseph H. Pendleton, in front of his staff, in the center. San Diego's 10th Avenue pier is at the extreme left background and Coronado's Hotel Del Coronado at right rear.

The camp was named after RAdm Thomas B. Howard, then CinCPacFlt. It included 1,128 Marine officers and men who had been on board USS *South*





Photographs

Dakota, Jupiter, and *West Virginia* off the coast of Mexico in early summer 1914.

Marine occupation of the camp gradually dropped with assignment of the regiment's 2d Battalion to duty at the Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park, San Diego, and the 1st Battalion to the San Francisco Exposition. Finally by mid-1916 the camp was closed, and the Marines were headquartered at Balboa Park until what is now the Recruit Depot was ready for occupancy in 1921.

Camp Mecca was the name of the station shown below, occupied at Potomac Park, Washington, D.C. from 4-8 June 1923 by elements of the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines under Maj James Meade. The Marines were from the barracks in Washington and Quantico.

They were assigned to the camp to provide security and communications during the 49th annual session of the Imperial Council on the Shrine. Part of their mission was to man this "model camp" where visitors could observe the field quarters and routine and drill exhibitions.

The photograph was contributed to the division in September by Charles D. Missar, Washington, D. C., who had obtained it from the family of deceased Marine Paul Schendel, believed to be in the photograph.

Modern day Marines have suggested that the quarters do not meet DOD housing standards and that it must have been a challenge to keep blues pressed and shoes spit shined in its less than palatial surroundings.



GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

What a Brilliant Prospect does this Event hold out to every Lad of Spirit, who is inclined to try his Fortune in that highly renowned Corps

The Continental Marines

When every Thing that swims the Seas must be a

PRIZE!

Thousands are at this moment endeavoring to get on Board Privateers, where they serve without Pay or Reward of any kind whatsoever; so certain does their Chance appear of enriching themselves by PRIZE MONEY! What an enviable Station then must the *CONTINENTAL MARINE* hold,—who with far superior Advantages to these, has the additional benefit of liberal Pay, and plenty of the best Provisions, with a good and well appointed Ship under him, the Pride and Glory of the Continental Navy; furely every Man of Spirit muft blufh to remain at Home in Inactivity and Indolence, when his Country needs his Assistance.

Where then can he have fuch a fair opportunity of reaping Glory and Riches, as in the Continental Marines, a Corps daily acquiring new Honors, and here, when once embarked in American Fleet, he finds himself in the midft of Honor and Glory, furounded by a fet of fine Fellow, Strangers to Fear, and who ſtrike Terror through the Hearts of their Enemies wherever they go.

He has likewise the inſpiring idea to know, that while he ſcour the Ocean to protect the Liberty of these states, that the Hearts and good Wiſhes of the whole American peoples attend him; pray for his ſucceſs, and participate in his Glory!! Loſe no Time then, my Fine Fellows, in embracing the glorious Opportunity that awaits you; YOU WILL RECEIVE

Seventeen Dollars Bounty,

And on your Arrival at Head Quarters, be comfortably and genteely CLOTHED,—And ſpirited young BOYS of a promiſing Appearance, who are Five Feet Six Inches high, WILL RECEIVE TEN DOLLARS, and equal Advantages of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING with the Men. And thoſe who wish only to enlist for a limited Service, ſhall receive a Bounty of SEVEN DOLLARS, and Boys FIVE. In Fact, the Advantages which the *MARINE* poſſeſses, are too numerous to mention here, but among the many, it may not be amiſs to state,—*That if he has a WIFE or aged PARENT, he can make them an Allotment of half his PAY; which will be regularly paid without any Trouble to them, or to whomsoever he may directs that being well Clothed and Fed on Board Ship, the Remainder of his PAY and PRIZE MONEY will be clear in Reserve for the Relief of his Family or his own private Purposes. The Single Young Man on his Return to Port, finds himself enabled to cut a Dafh on Shore with his GIRL and his GLASS, that might be envied by a Nobleman,—Take Courage then, seize the Fortune that awaits you, repair to the MARINE RENDEZVOUS, where is a FLOWING BOWL of PUNCH, an Three Times Three, you shall drink*

Long Live The United States, and Success to the Marines.

The Daily Allowance of a Marine when embarked, is One Pound of BEEF or PORK,—One Pound of BREAD,—Flour, Raisins, Butter, Cheese, Oatmeal, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, &c. &c. And a Pint of the beſt WINE, or Half a Pint of the best RUM or BRANDY; together with a Pint of LEMONADE. They have liberty in warm Countries, a plentiful Allowance of the choiceſt FRUIT. And what can be more handsome than the Marines' Proportion of PRIZE MONEY, when a Sergeant shares equal with the First Class of Petty Officers, such as Midshipmen, Assistant Surgeons, &c. which is Five Shares each; a Corporal with the Second Class, which is Three Shares each; and the Private with the Able Seamen, one Share and a Half each.

Desiring greater Particulars, and a more full Account of the many Advantages of this invaluable Corps, apply to CAPTAIN MULLAN, at TUN TAVERN, where the Bringer of a Recruit will receive THREE DOLLARS.

* * * * * * * * *

January, 1776

RECRUITING

Fake!

Reproductions of an attractive and sprightly Marine recruiting poster, supposedly of Revolutionary War vintage, decorate the dens of many Marines, past and present, and find their way to the walls of numerous official offices also. The poster is interesting to look at and to read when viewed by itself but even more so when it is placed side by side with its "parent," an authentic Royal Marines' recruiting poster of 1814! An original was presented to the U.S. Marine Corps Museum at Quantico in 1971 by the Curator, Royal Marines Museum, Major A. G. "Tony" Brown, MBE, RM.

The spurious poster has been around since the end of World War II, at least. A note in the History and Museums Division's research files indicates it was prepared by LtCol John J. Capolino of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau, Philadelphia about 1946. It was intended to show how a recruiting poster might have looked during the Revolution and is a close approximateion in text and format to the Royal Marines' poster of 1814.

There are several inaccuracies in the text of the American version which belie its authority. It is quite possible that they were put there on purpose. Its date of issue, January 1776, was at most two months after Congress had authorized the formation

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

AMERICAN WAR.

What a Brilliant Prospect does this Event hold out to every Lad of Spirit, who is inclined to try his Fortune in that highly renowned Corps,

The Royal Marines,

When every Thing that swims the Seas must be a

PRIZE!

Thousands are at this moment endeavouring to get on Board Privateers, where they serve without Pay or Reward of any kind whatsoever; so certain does their Chance appear of enriching themselves by PRIZE MONEY! What an enviable Station then must the *ROYAL MARINE* hold, — who with far superior Advantages to thefe, has the additional benefit of liberal Pay, and plenty of the best Provisions, with a good and well appointed Ship under him, the Pride and Glory of Old England; furely every Man of Spirit muft blufh to remain at Home in Inactivity and Indolence, when his Country and the beft of Kings needs his Assistance.

Where then can he have fuch a fair opportunity of reaping Glory and Riches, as in the Royal Marines, a Corps daily acquiring new Honours, and where, when once embarked in British Fleet, he finds himself in the midft of Honour and Glory, furrounded by a fet of fine Fellows, Strangers to Fear, and who ftrike Terror through the Hearts of their Enemies wherever they go!

He has likewise the inſpiring Idea to know, that while he fcours the Ocean to protect the Liberty of Old England, that the Hearts and good Wifhes of the whole BRITISH NATION, attend him; pray for his Succefs, and participate in its Glory!! Lofe no Time then, my Fine Fellows, in embracing the glorious Opportunity that awaits you; YOU WILL RECEIVE

Sixteen Guineas Bounty,

And on your arrival at *Head Quarters*, be comfortably and genteely CLOTHED.— And fpirited Young BOYS of a promifing Appearance, who are Five Feet high, WILL RECEIVE TWELVE POUNDS ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE BOUNTY, and equal Advantages of *PROVISIONS* and *CLOATHING* with the Men. And thofe who wish only to enlist for a limited Service, fhall receive a Bounty of ELEVEN GUINEAS, and Boys EIGHT. In Fact, the Advantages which the *ROYAL MARINE* poffeſſes, are too numerous to mention here, but among the many, it may not be amifs to ſtate,—*That if he has a WIFE, or aged PARENT, he can make them an Allotment of half his PAY; which will be regularly paid without any Trouble to them, or to whomſoever he may direct: that being well Clothed and Fed on Board Ship, the Remainder of his PAY and PRIZE MONEY will be clear in Reſerve for the Reliefof his Family or his own private Purpoſes. The Single Young Man on his Return to Port, finds himſelf enabled to cut a Daſh on Shore with his GIRL and his GLASS, that might be envied by a Nobleman. Take Courage then, ſeize the Fortune that awaits you, repair to the ROYAL MARINE RENDEZVOUS, where in a FLOWING BOWL of PUNCH, in Three Times Three, you ſhall drink*

Long live the King, and Success to his Royal Marines.

The Daily Allowance of a Marine when embarked, is—One Pound of BEEF or PORK.—One Pound of BREAD.—Flour, Raiſins, Butter, Cheeſe, Oatmeal, Molaſſes, Tea, Sugar, &c. &c. And a Pint of the beſt WINE, or Half a Pint of the beſt RUM or BRANDY; together with a pint of LEMONADE. They have likewiſe in warm Countries, a plentiful allowance of the choiceſt FRUIT. And what can be more handſome than the Royal Marine's Proportion of PRIZE MONEY, when a Serjeant ſhares equal with the Firſt Claſs of Petty Officers, ſuch as Midſhipmen, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, &c. which is Five Shares each; a Corporal with the Second Claſs, which is Three Shares each; and the Private with the Able Seamen, One Share and a Half each.

☞ *For further Particulars, and a more full Account of the many Advantages of this invaluable Corps, apply to SERJEANT FULCHER, at the EIGHT BELLS, where the Bringer of a Recruit will receive* THREE GUINEAS.

REPRINTED BY PARADE PRINTING WORKS, LTD., 30/31 SOUTHSIDE STREET, PLYMOUTH

THE ORIGINAL NOW HELD BY THE OFFICERS' MESS, R. M. BARRACKS, PLYMOUTH WAS PRINTED BY S. AND J. RIDGE, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE, NEWARK.

POSTERS

Real!

of two battalions of American Marines, 10 November 1775, and the new Corps could hardly have been "daily acquiring new honors," as Continental Marines had not as yet been employed except as guards for a fleet then forming of converted merchantmen. The purported recruiting officer, Captain Mullan, was not commissioned a Marine officer until 25 June 1776. Congress did not authorize bounty money for the initial Marine recruits, although it was necessary to offer such sums later in the war. Contrary to the poster's text, Marine privates did not receive one and one half shares of prize money; prize money was divided into 20 parts and all seamen and Marine privates received their portion from eight and one half twentieths of the total.

These "Continental Marines Recruiting Posters" have been reproduced by many enterprising businessmen and sold widely over the past three decades. There is no harm in them if they are identified for what they are, an attempt to show what a contemporary recruiting poster might have looked like. They are not, however, a replica of the "real thing," as to the best of our knowledge no Revolutionary War recruiting poster for Continental Marines has survived to the present.

Oral History

As noted in the Summer issue of *Fortitudine,* Ben Frank, head of the Oral History Unit, was in San Francisco in June to interview certain members of the Basic School class of '35.

One of the beneficial fall-outs of Mr. Frank's trip was an interview with Joe Rosenthal, *San Francisco Chronicle* photographer, who is best known for his epic photograph of the Iwo Jima flag raising. In his four-hour interview, Mr. Rosenthal spoke of his early days as a photographer in San Francisco and of his departure for the Pacific in 1944 as the Associated Press photographer assigned to the Wartime Still Pictures Pool organized by CinCPac at its forward headquarters on Guam. Before his photo coverage of the Iwo operation, he had shot pictures of the assault landings on Guam, Peleliu, and Angaur. Mr. Rosenthal went ashore on Iwo with the 2d Battalion, 25th Marines, which he had joined on Saipan where it mounted out.

Mr. Rosenthal also spoke at length of his involvement in events following publication of the world-famous picture, and the effect of these events on his life as well as on the lives of the surviving members of the flag-raising party. To Mr. Rosenthal, the importance of "the" picture and the Iwo Jima Memorial created later in Arlington is derived from the fact that they serve as tributes to Marines who fought and died not only on Iwo but in the rest of the battles in the Pacific War. Self-effacing, he believes that the Marines in the picture and the men they represent are much more important than the fact of the picture taking and the individual who took the picture.

Since the publication of the Spring issue of *Fortitudine,* which noted that 68 of the interviews in the Marine Corps Oral History Collection have been bound and accessioned, four more have been added. These latest accessions are:

GENERAL GRAVES B. ERSKINE

In any list of outstanding Marine commanders and/or well-known Marines, the name of Graves Blanchard Erskine will be found very close to the top.

A graduate of Louisiana State University and a member of the Louisiana National Guard, Gen Erskine was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in 1917, just after the United States went to war. In July 1918, he was assigned to the 79th Company, 6th Regiment, with which he went to France and participated in the major engagements and campaigns of the 4th Brigade.

Between the wars, Gen Erskine served in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, China, and Nicaragua, where he was personal bodyguard to then-President Moncada. For three years, from 1937 to 1940, he was, at various times, head of the F-1, F-2, and F-3 sections at the Marine Corps Schools, where he was as fully involved in the development of amphibious warfare doctrine as he was in preparing Marine officers for important staff and command billets in the upcoming war. When World War II began, and until October 1944, when he took command of the 3d Marine Division on Guam, he was chief of staff of the various commands headed by Gen Holland M. Smith. Gen Erskine led his division brilliantly during the Iwo Jima operation,

He took command of the 1st Division in 1947, leaving it in 1950 on the eve of the Korean War when he was appointed as chief of a joint State-Defense survey mission to Southeast Asia. He took over command of Department of the Pacific for six months, beginning in January 1951, and the following June he became Commanding General of Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. Retiring in Norfolk in June 1953, in the rank of general, he immediately went back to work as Director, Special Operations, Department of Defense, leaving that job in 1961. Gen Erskine died in May 1973, just short of his 76th birthday.

GENERAL MERRILL B. TWINING

A graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1923, Gen Twining, upon completion of Basic School, successively served at Quantico, participating in the 1924 Culebra maneuvers with the 10th Marines, and then served in China with the 3d Brigade and the 12th Marines.

His memoirs contain a considerable amount of valuable and interesting material relating to the training, staging, and mounting out of the 1st Division for Guadalcanal as well as a good description of the campaign itself. In July 1943 Gen Twining became C-3 of I Marine Amphibious Corps for the Bougainville operation. He returned to the States in late 1943 and, after a period of hospitalization, served at Quantico in various billets until 1947.

Three years later, he returned to Quantico to become senior resident member of the Marine Corps Board. He went to Camp Pendleton in August 1950 and the following month, after promotion to brigadier general, became Commanding General, Marine



LtGen Le Nguyen Khang, former Commandant of the Vietnamese Marine Corps and more recently Special Assistant (Operations) to the Chairman of the Vietnamese Joint General Staff, was a visitor to the division on 30 September and 1 October, when he was interviewed for the Marine Corps Oral History Program. Participating in these two sessions moderated by Ben Frank, head of the Oral History Unit, were the historians involved in the Vietnam monograph series, including those at the edges of this picture, left to right, Jack Shulimson, LtCol Lane Rogers, and Charles R. Smith.

Corps Training and Replacement Command, and later Commanding General, Force Troops, and Commanding General of the 3d Marine Division. He joined the 1st Marine Division in Korea as ADC in March 1952, returning to the States later that year to serve in the office of the Commandant. In January 1954 he was named Deputy Chief of Staff at Headquarters Marine Corps, a billet he filled until his return to Korea a year later as a major general to take over command of the 1st Marine Division and to bring it back to Camp Pendleton in March 1955. He held command of the division until September 1956, when he was promoted to lieutenant general and given command of the Marine Corps Schools. He retired in October 1959 after 36 years as a serving Marine.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. CHAISSON

While still on active service, Gen Chaisson agreed to be interviewed in depth about his career for the Oral History Program. His death a bare six weeks after retirement prevented him from keeping his promise and deprived us from getting on tape a more complete oral memoir of an outstanding Marine who was deeply involved in issues of major import to both the Corps and this country. His interview would have been all the more important because, as is clear from reading the papers which appear in this accessioned transcript, Gen Chaisson had a feeling for and sense of history. Although he was not interviewed in depth *per se*, Gen Chaisson, who was possibly the Corps' most accomplished public speaker, left behind on tape a number of speeches, remarks, debriefings, and structured interviews. The 15 which appear in the accessioned volume were specifically selected because they represent his thought and the presentations he gave at the same time he filled important billets during the Vietnam War.

MAJOR GENERAL OSCAR F. PEATROSS

The interview with Gen Peatross was conducted primarily to obtain information about his tour in Vietnam as commanding officer of the 7th Marines and its role in Operation STARLITE, and his duties subsequently as Deputy Chief of Staff, 1st Marine Division. The answers he provided to previously prepared questions support the History and Museums Division ongoing writing projects concerned with Marine Corps operations in the Vietnam War. The second half of Gen Peatross' transcript deals with his early commissioned days and his participation in the Makin Raid as a company officer with the 2d Raider Battalion. He also comments on his tour as Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, and Marine Corps recruit training as it related to Marine commitments in Vietnam.



Dedication of the Navy-Marine Corps Bicentennial Museum at Treasure Island included this opening scene. Adm James L. Holloway, III, Chief of Naval Operations (third from left) was keynote speaker; BGen Simmons represented the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Sponsoring the museum are the 12th Naval and Marine Corps Districts represented by RAdm John T. Coughlin (center) and Col Broman C. Stinemetz (left), respectively.

Treasure Island Museum

The Navy-Marine Corps Bicentennial Museum at Treasure Island, Calif., opened its doors to the public following colorful ribbon-cutting ceremonies on 2 October. Adm James L. Holloway, III, Chief of Naval Operations, and BGen Simmons, representing Gen Wilson, led the list of military and civilian officials on hand for the opening, and cut the ceremonial ribbon with a sword to clear the passage for the museum's first visitors.

The museum is a combined Bicentennial project undertaken by the Commandant, 12th Naval District and the Director, 12th Marine Corps District, serving to celebrate the Navy's (13 October 1775), Marine Corps' (10 November 1775) and Nation's 200 birthdays. It is dedicated to the millions of men and women who have served with, and in support of, the Navy and Marine Corps as well as those who will do so in the future.

The museum is in the former main center of the 1939 World's Fair. Its theme is naval operations in the Pacific since 1813.

Col Houston Stiff, USMC (Ret.), was recalled to active duty to serve as the Marine liaison in developing the project. Under his supervision pieces of Leatherneck memorabilia were received and developed into the displays. The Museums Branch assisted throughout.

Included in the Marine artifacts that may be seen are various authentic and replica period uniforms dating back to the mid-1800s; the Medal of Honor won by Sgt John Basilone on Guadalcanal during World War II; amphibious tractor models; a cannon captured in the Spanish-American War; Joe Rosenthal's press credentials and vials of sand taken from the beach during the Iwo Jima landing; and a uniform of Jacob Zeilin, an officer in early California who became a Commandant of the Marine Corps. The list of donors and loaners of the various artifacts includes the Naval Historical Center, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, the Marines Memorial Club, and hundreds of individuals.

Serving visitors every day of the week, the Navy-Marine Corps Bicentennial Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. through 31 December 1976.





Mural in former administration building of the 1939 World's Fair was especially commissioned for Navy-Marine Corps Museum to show naval history in the Pacific since 1813. It was designed by New York artist Lowell Nesbitt and accomplished by a team of a dozen Bay area painters. The mural depicts 11 historic events balanced between Navy and Marine Corps subjects. It is 251-feet long and 26-feet high and includes, Nesbitt says, "136 figures, 26 ships, and 22 planes, not counting parachutists and submarines."

Exhibits in Treasure Island Museum try to show Navy and Marine activities during similar periods, such as the World War I uniforms, left, and the modern-day uniforms of women in the two services, right.





Bicentennial Designation

Designation as a "Bicentennial Installation" was the unusual honor bestowed on the History and Museums Division 3 November by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

The honor is similar to that awarded full-scale posts and stations——Headquarters Marine Corps and most other Marine posts also have received it—— but has never been tendered to a staff office. ARBA said that the exception was made for the division in recognition of its efforts for the Bicentennial, especially noting the recent publication of the definitive *Marines in the Revolution* and the paintings commissioned for the work.

ARBA said that all other armed services recipients are either installations or commands. As of December 1975, a total of 256 designations had been made: Air Force 81, Navy 86, Army 40, Coast Guard 11, and Marine Corps 38.

Word of the designation came by telegram from Virginia Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. In sending his congratulations, he noted that the division "enjoys a rich heritage and has had her name associated with an impressive list of distinguished Americans truly deserving of this recognition."

Signifying the designation is a Bicentennial certificate and the official flag, here being examined by division staffers LCpl Denise Alexander and Miss Cathy Stoll.



E P I T A P H

On a Marine Officer.

HERE lies, retir'd from buſy ſcenes,
A Firſt Lieutenant of Marines,
Who lately liv'd, in peace and plenty,
On board the ſhip the Diligente;
Now ſtripp'd of all his war-like ſhow,
And laid in box of elm below;
Confined in earth, in narrow borders,
He riſes not till further orders.

Bicentennial research by Historian Charles R. Smith located this "Epitaph On A Marine Officer" in the 11 April 1789 issue of The Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser. *More literary than factual, the epitaph was in honor of those Marine officers who fought and died during the Revolution.*

Memorabilia

Although several universities and historical repositories are actively soliciting senior Marines for donation of their personal papers and memorabilia, the History and Museums Division is the Marine Corps' official repository for materials of this nature.

Dispersal of these important papers to isolated repositories hampers serious scholarship by placing additional expense and effort on the researcher in order to use them. Putting them in a non-Marine collection also introduces the danger that they will not be understood, appreciated, or properly maintained.

The facilities of the division and its professional personnel are the cornerstones of a very active program that currently includes more than 500 collections from former Marines.

The deposit of personal papers and memorabilia in the Corps' official repository will assure future Marines and historians that the finest collection of primary source materials will always be available for review and research and that these segments of Marine Corps history will be properly preserved.

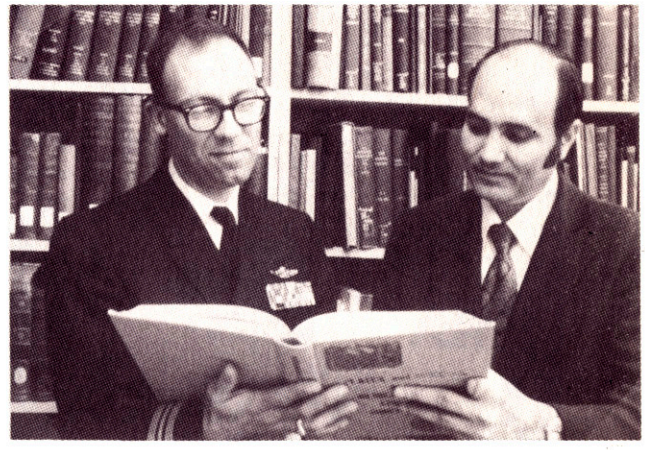
Further information on the collections can be obtained from the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HDM), Washington, D. C. 20380.

People and Places

An additional "hat" has been given the division's director with the Commandant's appointment on 4 November of BGen Simmons to be the president of the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board. The general denies rumors that this will result in the Continental Marine uniform of 1776 being readopted for the Corps of 1976. BGen Simmons also spoke to several groups during the fall, including the veterans of the Battle of Tarawa on 20 November at the Center House Mess, Marine Barracks, Washington.

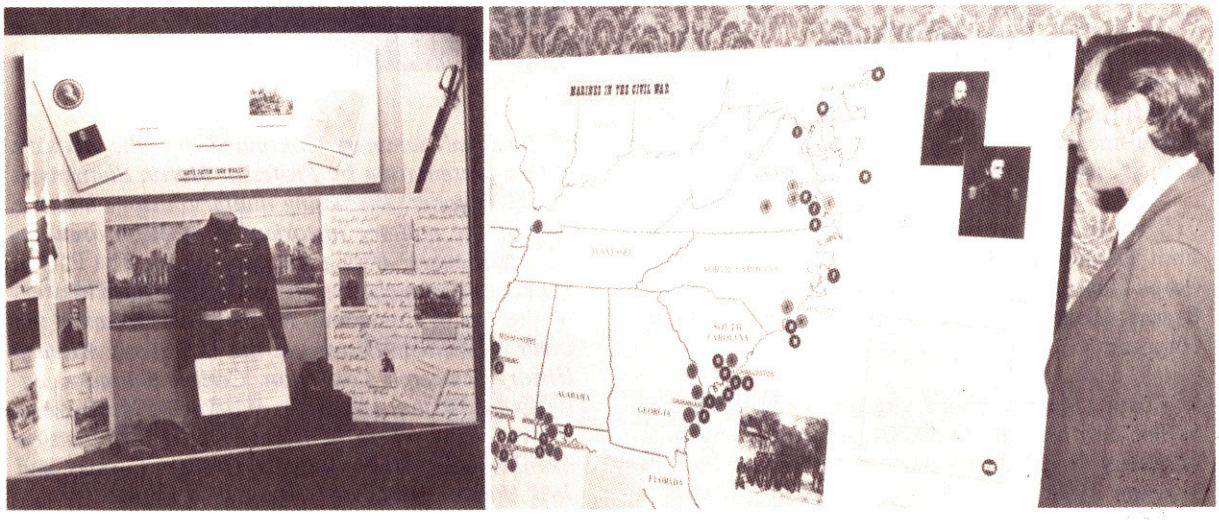
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Five division members attended sessions of the Southern Historical Association's annual conference in Washington 15-17 October: Chief Historian Henry I. Shaw and Historians Charles R. Smith, Ralph W. Donnelly, Dr. Russell Parkinson, and Dr. Martin Gordon. Attending the Army Museum conference at Ft. Riley, Kansas, 27-30 October, were Col Brooke Nihart and Chief Curator Jack Hilliard. LtCol



An ecclesiastical atmosphere was almost evident in the division's Reference Section this fall with these two "clergy-in-residence" pursuing research projects. LtCdr Ray W. Stubbe (left), chaplain of the 7th Marines, spent a two-week leave period researching the history of 1st Force Reconnaissance Company. A former recon and force recon chaplain, he is writing a detailed history as a personal project. At right is the Rev. Alvaro Arguello, S. J., Director of the Central American Historical Institute and Professor of Nicaraguan History at the Central American University, Managua, who spent two months researching records in an attempt to reconstitute and consolidate those relating to Marine Corps activities in Nicaragua. His activities at the division included conducting a seminar on his findings.

Bicentennial has rival for division attention in exhibits prepared this fall with a Civil War theme. Marine connection to Antietam was theme of exhibit case in Headquarters Marine Corps lobby (left). It and display of Marines in the Civil War (right) were shown in Antietam Battlefield headquarters, then Hagerstown, Md., Library, and finally at Civil War Round Table National Congress in October at Manassas, Va. Manassas National Battlefield Superintendent Richard Hoffman examines the display in this photograph.





Field duty beckoned three members of the division 13-14 November when they were able to hitchhike a ride to Camp Lejeune on a flight already scheduled by the Installations and Logistics Division. During the two days of orientation, the trio visited Base, 2d Marine Division, and Force Troops activities in order to get a taste of Marine Corps activities away from Headquarters. Here they visit with the 10th Marines. The division members are (left to right) Evelyn Englander, librarian, and Drs. Martin Gordon and Graham Cosmas, historians.

Russell B. Tiffany, Reference Section Head, visited the Air Force Historical Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, in October to review the center's procedures and their applicablility to the Marine Corps.

*

Departing the division this fall was Mrs. Bette Stacy who transferred to the Division of Reserve from the Oral History Unit. New arrivals included Mrs. Sherlin Porter, from the Naval Telecommunications Command to the Historical Branch Administrative Section; CWO Robert M. Skidmore, from WestPac to the Administrative Section as relief for CWO Joseph R. Fitzgerald, who will retire in December; MSgt Roger E. Thornton, from 3d Service Battalion, Okinawa, to the Marine Corps Museum, Quantico; and Sgt Eric A. Clark, from the Recruitment Advertising Section to the Historical Branch as an illustrator.

*

Two division promotions this fall included LtCol Tom D'Andrea, officer in charge of the Marine Corps Museums, Quantico, to colonel and LCpl Lisa Krause, Museums Branch Administrative Section, to corporal.

*

Command museum activity includes the transfer to the new museum at MCSA, Barstow, California, of Henry B. Davis, former curator of the Cavalry Museum at Ft. Riley, Kansas.



Professional seminars continued for the division with a presentation by Professor Martin Blumenson on 22 October. Discussing military history and the role of the military historian, Blumenson drew on his experiences writing the two-volume The Patton Papers *and co-authoring the newly published* Masters of the Art of Command. *He presently occupies the Chair of Military History at the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. He expanded on his talk at a following luncheon as shown below where he (right) visited with division members Jack Shulimson, Dr. Graham Cosmas, and Jack Hilliard.*

W A N T E D !

FOR OFFICIAL USE OF THE MARINE CORPS

ITEMS THAT ARE MISSING, IN SHORT SUPPLY, OR NEVER HELD

THAT HELP TELL THE STORY OF

The United States Marine Corps

EQUIPMENT

Such as:



- WWII Jeep
- M4 Sherman Tank
- LVTs 1,2,3,4
- WWI Renault Tank
- Pre-WWII Staff Car or Light Truck
- Curtiss Jenny
- Brewster F2A Buffalo
- Grumman F2F and F3F
- Vought OS2U Corsair
- M1917 155mm Howitzer
- Maxim Pom-Pom Gun
- WWI Stokes Mortar
- Comm Gear

GEAR

Such as:



- 1920 Era Uniforms & Accessories
- Obsolete Utilities (Herringbone,Paratroop,Camouflage, Jungle,Tiger Suit)
- Obsolete Web & 782 Gear
- Obsolete Field Shoes & Boots
- Shoulder and Squadron Patches & Decals
- WWII Fighting Knives
- Insignia, Dress Hats
- Survival Gear
- Flight Uniforms
- Helmets,Goggles
- Gloves
- Life Vests
- G Suits
- Knee Boards
- Map Cases
- Other Flight Gear
- Pilots Handbooks & Logs

BOOKS

Such as:



- USMC Official WWII Monographs & Division Histories
- Vol. I,Official USMC WWII and Korea Histories
- History of Marine Aviation in WWII (Sherrod)
- Reminiscences of a Marine (Lejeune)
- Old Gimlet Eye (Thomas)
- My Story (Bucher)
- Soldiers of the Sea (Heinl)

ALSO ANY OFFICIAL USMC WWII OR KOREAN WAR COMBAT ART

(THAT WANDERED AWAY BEFORE THE DAYS OF ACCOUNTABILITY)

We Need These For The Marine Corps Museum or Reference Section or Command Museums.
If You Know Where They May Be Located or Who Might Donate Them Please Write
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